NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Speech at the Patent Office Fair.

Defeat of the Conference Committee's Report on the Whiskey Tax.

Seventy Thousand Dollars Stelen from an Army Paymaster.

Appointments Confirmed by the

Senate.

WARRINGTON, Feb. 28, 1804.

OFENING OF THE PATENT OFFICE PAIR—SPESCH OF THE PRESIDENT. At the opening of the Patent Office Fair tast night. after Mr. Chittenden had delivered his speech, Major B.
B. French read a patriotic poem, which was foully applauded. Loud calls being then made for the President,
Mr. Lincoln stepped forward and said that he appeared
before the audience to apologize for not speaking rather
than to speak. He thought that the committee had practised a little fraud on him, for they did not intimate,

when they came to see him in the morning, that they ex-pected him to speak; there ere, he had come before the audience totally unprepared to say anything. That was taking one at great disadvantage, after the eloquent speech of Mr. Chittenden and the poem of Mr. French. There was great objection to he of his position, everything went into print.
(Laughter and applause.) If he made any mistakes it
might do both himself and the nation harm. (Applause.)
It was very difficult to say sensible thinge. (Laughter) after expressing his desire that the charitable enterprise in which they were engaged might be abundantly success

THE WHISKEY TAX BILL. The Whiskey Tax bill took a rather singular turn to-day in the House, and the speculators who this morning thought that their efforts had been successful, and the sax arranged to suit them, are to night again despondent. When the report of the Conference Committee was sade, Mr Washburne spoke very forcibly against it, and Upon the vote being taken there was a majority of awouty nine against its adoption, which took the specula sors and their friends very much by surprise The Sonate had previously agreed to the report. The House of conference, the whole matter is again thrown open, and this second committee will have to consider, not position for putting an additional tax upon slocks on band. Mr. Washburne, finding that the committee were deter sized to report, as stated in to-day's Herano, went round ngst the members, and to his persistent efforts again to persuasive arguments of the speculators is the countindebted for the defeat which they experience to

The Speaker has appointed on the part of the Ho re-Messrs. Washburne, Kasson and D. ween, as the new com-

w insist upon some additional tax upon whiskey on and as an act of simple justice.

The setion of the committee, in reducing the tax pro-posed by the Senate to be laid upon whiskey manufac-tured after the arm of July, also failed to meet the approbation of the House. Of the new committee, Messre.
Washburne and Kasson voted against the report of the
Conference Committee, and Mr. Dawson for it.
The new conference committee on the Whiskey bill The new conference committee on the Whiskey bil are expected to hold a meeting on Thursday.

SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN FROM AN ARMY Last night Major Malone, Paymaster in the United

from the Treasury for the purpose of carrying to the front to pay certain regiments there. It appears that it in a trunk under his bed, and supposed it safe. Some to the stable, broken open, and an amount of postage

THE CHASE PRESIDENTIAL CIRCULAR.

enter of Mr. Chase to face the music and carry the way and more open demonstrations than before. CIRCULATING POLITICAL DOCUMENTS FOISON AND

a pemphlet written by Miss Anna Ella Carroll, reflecting severely upon the present administration, got mixed in with a lot of the secret circulars of Senator S. C. Pomeroy, which some of the Senators were franking to partice supposed to be favorable to the nomination of Mr Chane, and that before the character of the document was discovered quite an edition had been distributed by shese republican Senators, who were greatly charrined when they discovered they had been putting in circula-tion, under their franks, a document totally differen-

The entertainment given last night by ex-Governor Mor one of the most elegant ever given in Washington. It was inractly attended by distinguished mes of all parties. pages, who are seldom brought together.

THE QUICKBILVER MINING CARE. The celebrated case of the Quiekaliver Mining Company was opened to-day in the Supreme Court. Only one point was made. The company had purchased the rights of Mr. Garraon, and nearly all other interests in the Serayess grant, who were interpoliants in the suit. The purchases was made wish the hope to dismiss the appeal. A motion was made to-day upon this ground to throw the Daited States out of court, but was overruied. Inis leaves the case open, and has produced the impression that she mine will be decided to belong to the government.

CAPTURE OF RESEL CORRESPONDENCE. bee made epistolary communication with Rebeidom quite parlious. They have also captured quite a quantity of contraband goods is several different places. We contraband goods is several different places. We contraband logislature, who lives in Southern Maryland, has secreted a quantity of arms, ammunition, rebei figs, s. he.

The Senate was in executive session three hours to day, and confirmed a large number of nominations, among them the following:--

base, of Maine, Consul General as Tampico.

Myrick Snow to be second Henten, the in the revenue ervice. In Walker to be third tentenne's to the reve

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

WARRINGTON, Feb. 23. 1864.

THE TION PROPERTY PRO TEMPORE. A letter was presented to the Senate from the Vice President, stating that he would be absent from the Senate for a short time. On motion, Mr. Foot, of Vermont was elected President

Mr Garme, (rep.) of lows, presented the petition of

Affairs.

THE SUPPRING PRESCRIEN.

Mr. SUMMER presented a petition of the women of Obio praying that something be done to ameliorate the condition of those persons who have been freed from slavery by the present war. Referred to the same committee.

Mr. Summer also presented petitions from citizens of New York, to favor of placing all soldiers on a similar footing. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Summer presented petitions signed by Josiah Quincy, Governor Andrew and the members of both branches of the Messachusette Legislature, asking for such amendment of the constitution as may abolish slavery. Laid on the table.

ENCURACEMENT OF COMMERCE.

Laid on the table.

Mr. Mongan, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York, praying for legisation on the part of Congress to foster and support the commerce of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

HIS GRIECE OF THE WAR.

Mr. CARLLER, (OPP.) of Va., offered the following joint resolutions:

Mr. Camile, (opp.) of Va., offered the following joint resolutions:—

First—That the military power of the government can only be rightfully excreed against individuals in arms opposing its authority; that the prosecution of hostifities against the stitzens of the States in rebellion ought to be for the states of the constitutional Union and for the restoration of the Union upon the basis of the constitution, leaving to each State the regulation of its own domestic policy, and protecting each and all in the enjoyment of the right oneif government, as recognized by the constitution of the United States.

Scoul—That the President be requested to declare by produmation, whenever the people of any of the States now resisting the authority of the United States, shall reorganize their State government their name, and shall reorganize their State government their name, and shall recognize their states and amount to the people of such State, assuring the editions and amount to the people of such State, assuring the citizens thereof that all their rights of person and of property under the constitution, shall be restored to the time, excepting, however, from such parton and amounts of the several States as it persons to be held for trial before the judicial tribunals of the United States, under the laws thereof.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

der the laws thereof.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

INCREASING THE NUMBER OF WEST POINT CALETS.

ON Motion of Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the number of cadets in the Military Academy to the number of four hundred, and requiring the age of candidates to be not less than seventeen years; also for raising the standard of qualifications and for changing the manner of their appointment, so as to provide that the examination for admission shall be brised upon the merits of the candidates.

On motion of Mr. Wilson the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution equalizing the pay of United States solders.

Mr. Wilson presented a modification of the

consideration of the joint resolution equalizing the pay of United States soldiers.

Mr. Witson presented a modification of his amendment heret fore offered, which makes it discretionary with the President to allow negro troops bounty previous to the prasage of the act.

The amendment as modified was reported.

Mr. Davis, (opp.) of Ky., called up the amendment to disarm the colored troops and provide for their enlistment as teamsters and laborers.

The amendment was rejected as follows:—

Avrs.—Messra, Buckalew, Carlile, Davis, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury and Wright.—7.

Navz.—Messra, Chander, Clark Collamer, Conners, Dison, Pessenden, Feot, Foster, Grimes Hale, Harding, Harlan, Harris, Renderson, Howard, Hewe, Johnson, Lane (Ind.), Lane (Kaosae), Morgan, Horrill, Nesmith, Ramsay, Sheman, Sumner, Sen Eyek, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey and Wilson—30.

Mr. Fissentien, (rep.) of Me., presented the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses ou the Revenue bill.

The senate agreed to the report of the Committee of Conference

Conference.

THE FAT OF COLORED TROOPS.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the pending question—the joint resolution to promote enistments.

Mr. Class, (rep.) of N. H. would like to know why black mep abould not be armed and put into the service?

Mr. Daves had answered that question forty times in

Mr. Dave had answered that question forty times in the Senate.

Mr. Clask said this was not merely a question about the pay of colored troops, but a question whether we shall put black men into the field to save our white mee. It was a matter of interest to the country that black men should be employed, because it saved the blood of the white men. When we put arms ingthe hands of the black man, and he uses them in the service of our country to advantage, he should not, therefore, be enslaved. The mere fact of his having been in the service should be a protection from bondage.

Mr. COLLAMBR. (rep.) of Vt., offered an amendment, which provides that all persons emisted into the service under the call of 1863 for 300,000 volunteers, shall receive the same pay and bounty.

On motion of Mr. Wilson the further consideration of the orbital services.

On motion of Mr. Summa, the Senate, at half-past one o'clock, proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and at four o'clock adjourned.

House of Representatives

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1864. The House resumed the consideration of the bill to es

pressed its immediate passage, to meet the exigencies

their concurrence in the report of the Committee on Conference, on the disagreeing amendments to the Whis-

Mr. SEEVERS, (rep.) of Pa., briefly explained the report of the committee, and moved that the House concur in the resport.

Mr. Warsberne, (rep.) of Ill., stated some of the reacons which induced him to withhold his assent to the report of the Committee of Confevence. He believed not only in the principle, but in the justice and policy of taxing the stock of liquors on hand, and he had consistently voted for that proposition in every stage of the bill. Two-thirds of the House, on fall discussions, had shared with him in the convictions he entertained on that subject, by imposing an additional tax on wiskey. The price of the article had been proportionately en hanced, and the consumer had to pay the enhanced price, and the question was whether the amount should go into the hands of the speculators or into the freesury, which was now resiling and tottering under the present vast and unheard of expenditures. He scouted the idea that there was any plighted faith of the government to whiskey speculators that no additional tax should be levied, and contended that there was no more obligation to protect the holder of liquors than there was to protect the consumer against having the price raised on him. The speculators in whiskey had special claims on Congress, but on the other hand Congress should repress the present course of speculation which is the head-maid of venality, extravagance said corruption. The House had changed frontion the slarmed the whiskaydealers, who swarmed to Washington, and who said, "Let there be light, and there was light." The Senite refused to conduct in the House proposition to tax spirits on hand, and then the House exhibited a wonderful change of opinion by concurring with the Senate in striking it out of the House bill. The bill, as it now stands, not only axeloded all tax on liquors on hand but it had lowered the sliding scale fixed by the Senate from seventy to sixty-five, and from eighty to saveny cents on a gailon. As a compromise he might have agreed to a tax on hand of twenty cents

manded had been expressed for and against M. He was ready to co-operate with that gentleman in rustaining that principle, and incorporate is, if he could, in another bill. Bus, as he understood the powers of a conference committee, it was precluded from considering points about which there were no differences, and that their jurisdiction could extend only to those points which were in controversy. There were upon the committee of Conference gentlemen whose long experience in legislation entitled their opinions to respect. He had no opinion of his own as to the powers of such committees. It was sufficient to say that gentlemen who had been stateen years in Congress were of opinion that they had no jurisdiction over questions about which the two Heuses were agreed; and to this opinion he had yielded.

Mr. Wassunans briefly expressed his reasons for differing from such a construction of the powers of committees of conference, and appealed to the Speaker as to his view of the matter.

of conference, and appeared to the Speaker as 10 his view of the matter.

The matter, by unanimous consent, stated, is response Mr. Washburne's inquiry, that the Speaker Mr. Washburne's inquiry, that the Speaker Mr. Washburne's inquiry, that the Speaker Mr. Washburne's properly raised out to its opinion, because after settling the disagreement they reported a recommensation to change the priginal text. But of the power of concurrence by proposing amendments to the rending amendments there could be no doubt, provided they did not propose any amendments the to the same language and to the same effect as those which both houses had rejected.

Mr. Elizha Warr, forp.) of N. Y., said while his colleague (Mr. Wood) had moved an amendment that the increased tax should apply to all whisky on hand, with a view, as alleged, to reach speculator, without reference to the injury it would indict on distillers, legitimate traders and consigners, who had made ndvances on spirits at the present rate of taxalion, he had deemed it his duty to his constituents to vote against the whole bill in that objectionable state, although disposed to favor a liberal taxalion in a proper form. His colleague (Mr. Wood) urged his amendment as a revenue measure necessary for the support of the government, but had vote, squainst it when made in conformity with his view. He urged that the bill, as reported, was prespective in its operation, except as to spirits on snipboard bound to the United States, and in public stores. He condemned the injustice of retroactive legislation, and said the same principle, already sanctioned in regard to domestic spirits, should be spipled to those imported. He regard ed this course is essential to the consistency of the Bouse. At present if a vessel arrived 3 day after the please of the act, the importer who had sent his orders abroad without anticipation of the open size of the against the sidning scale, did not represent the opinion of the House of the House voted against the sidning scale, did not represent the

On motion of Mr. WARHBURNE it was ordered that a new committee of Conference be asked of the Sepate.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

str. Blow (rep.), or Mo., resumed his remarks from Friday in reply to his colleague (Mr. Blair). He defended Secretary Chase's trade regulations, which had been attacked, and size commented upon a public address of Mr. Montgomery Eleir. He said he could tell the Postmaster General that if the rebellion was to be crushed and the federal authority rectored, it would be effected by the abolition party, and the black race would be protected in their freedom. His prayer was that we might have the courage and ability to act so justly that the God of Na tions wend not about the federal mandon us.

Mr. McDowatt. (opp.) of Ind., arraigned the President and the republican party as fanatical hypocrites, and as having changed the declared policy of the war and made it one for the abolition of slavery. With the President's proclamation had come dissensions and divisions at the North, destruction of the freedom of speech and press, the suspension of the haboas corpus, the denial of the right of trial by jury, the invasion of peaceful homes, and arbitrary arrests and mock trials, and exile; and now the dominuant party has borrowed from Europe a conscription law to compel our people to carry on an about us and we must accompany the sword with the citye branch of peace, and build up a Union sentiment to protect the South after our armies have left it.

The Committee rose, and at half-past four o'clock the House adjourned

Washington, Feb. 23, 1864.
In the United States Supreme Court, Feb. 23, 1864.
In the United States Supreme Court, in: Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court to day, in the cause No 132, Greene C. Bronson et al., appellant, versus the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, et al.—it being an appeal from the District Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin. The opinion reverses he decree of the District Court, with costs/sand remands he cause for further proceedings in conformity to this pinion of the Supreme Court. United States Supreme Court. WASHINGTON, Feb. 23,

Skirmish on St. Johns Island, South OFFICIAL LIST OF LOSSES IN THE DE EALS REGI-

MENT.
HEADQUARTERS, DE KALE REGIMENT,
FORTY-FIRST N. Y. S. VOLA.
FOLLY BLAND, S. C., Feb. 35, 1864.

Will you have the kindness to publish in your widely roulated paper the following:—
Brigadier General A. Schimmelrennig made on the 5th
netant an expedition to St. Johns Island, from which he returned with his command on the 13th instant. On the 9th and 13th they had an engagement with the enemy, by which this regiment sustained the following loss:—

Charles Young, Company D.
John Rickert, Company D.
Joseph Morrow, Company E.
Harley Richard, Company E.
John Smith, Company E.
DELLEO VON EINMEDEL, Lt. Colonel,
Commanding Forty-first regt. N. Y. S. V.

News from Fortress Monroe. FORTRES MONROS, Feb. 20, 1864. The Webster Hotel and ave other buildings were de stroyed by fire at Newport's News last evening.
The subconer R. F. Stockton, from New York, bound to
Alexandria, put in here last evening.

The captain reports, February 18, off the Rappahannock cast mate, Hannibal Rogers, overboard in a gaie of wind. TRIBUTE TO AN AMERICAN SCULPTOR -It is with pleasure we record another instance of the appreciation of American talent in Europe by the election of Horace Kneeland, Esq., sculptor of statuary, as an honorary member of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Stockholm. It appears

that eighteen months ago Mr. Kneeland presented a bust of John Ericeson to the Art Museum, and in appounding his election the distinguished Secretary said the Academy felt proud to conferring this mark of their appreciation

MOVEMENTS OF THE PIRATES.

Authorities at the Cape of Good Hope for Violation of the Neutrality Laws-Protest of the Rebel Commander-A Claim Lodged Against the Vessel by

Bosnow, Feb. 23, 1864.

The bark John Gilple, at this port, brings dates from Cape Town, Cape of Stood Hope, to December 31.

She reports that the robol pirate Tuscaloesa had been seized by the British authorities at the Cape for violation of the neutrality laws, in landing a portion of a

oblain supplies and repairs. Shortly after dropping bet anchor the Admiral, Sir Baldwin Walker, despatched a poarding party, who seized the vessel, under authority of

The Tuscalocea was in command of Lieutenant Lowe, who had returned to Simon's Bay after a three months cruise, during which, out of nearly one bundred vessels.

in the meantime she had been ordered away from a Brazilian port, in consequence of which her crow were placed upon abort allowance.

After the seizure of the vessel Lieutenant Lowe lodged

Cape Town to consult with legal advisers.

Mr. Graham, United States Consul, had also lodged a and it was thought that the question raised as to the le-gality of her condemnation by Captain Semmes, who ms to constitute a prize court, by authority from the

The Cape Town Advertiser states that in the sein cording to special instructions sent out to the colony by the home government, and the prize will be detained by him on behalf of the government until she is claimed by

The grounds of the seizure are that the Tuecaloosa is a ressel belonging to the federal States of America, and, not having been adjudicated before a prize court, is still an uncondemned prize, which, having been brought into an cordingly be detained.

It will be recollected that the Tuscaloosa was captured by the rebeat and turned uto a pirate.

The federal vessel referred to as baving been captured

by the Tuscalcosa was the ship Living Age, before

The Pirate Alabama Reported off Cal-

A letter from Calcutta, January 5, says:-"The British ship Pearl, at this port, spoke on the 3d inst. the pirate steamer Alabama, thirty miles south of Sand Head.

FORBIGN VESSELS SAILING UNDER THE BRITISH

The American Merchant Flag.

FOREIGN VESSELS SAILING UNDER THE BRITISH

ENSIGN.

On the 3d of Februry a special meeting of the Council
of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was held, Mr. R.

A. Macfle, the President, in the chair.

In a letter addressed to the Fresident, Mr. W. H.

Haynes made the following observations on the sailing of
foreign owned, and particularly American, vessels under
the British flag.—"I am induced to bring to your notice a
practice which has become so general since the outbreak
of the war in America, of sailing foreign owned, and carticularly American, vessels under the British flag, through
the agency of what are called English godfathers, by
which the interests of the shipowners are seriously
affected. The great increase in the number of
vessels so transferred, both in this country and
America, gives a colorable appearance of real
accession to British shipping—a mistake the Presi
dent of the Board of Frade seemed to run into in his
recent speech at Asbloo. for these ships will no doubt
at convenient season soon become reconverted to their
original flag by some new act of Congress. I beg to ap
pend an extract from the circular of a London draw
(named) on this subject, which shows in what a flagrant
manner the system is carried on; and should it be in your
opinion desirable to suggest to the Board of Trade a more
stringent mode in the transfer of ownership; you will be
readering a great beceff to the fair trader." The annexed is the extract referred to—"To some extent Americab congage has been placed normally under the British
flag by a system or evasion of the law, which could only
be carried out by misrepressentations en the part of those
making the declaration of ownership; but so epenly has be carried out by misrepresentations on the part of thes making the declaration of ownership; but so openly has this been done that we have seen in a printed circular issued by an American shipbroker in this city, a paragraph to the effect that he was propared to arrange for the transfer of tonuage, so that the American owners would retain their property, although under the British fact."

fig."
Mr. Barqohson declared that nine-tenths of the American ships which had arrived in Liverpool for sale had been actually sold to Englishmen, and legally and properly transferred. He knew many instances, he bought one himself, and others had been purchased by Messrs.

Mr. M. A. Wilson and Mr. Graves.

American Chamber of Commerce was represented by Mr. Stalterfobt, and there was also the Shipowners' association.

Mr. Meade King concurred with Mr. Clarke, that the practice described in Mr. Haynes' letter might bring the whole country into trouble. If the members of the Chamber were willing that, from the importance of the subject, is should be inquired into, they ought to do their own labor—(hear, hear)—not to refer the communication to any other association, and they might very fairly send it to the foreign and celonial committee. With regard to the question itself he was very glad to bear what Mr. Baruchson bad and confirmed by Mr. Makin. He believed that the practice was a very exceptional one; that it had taken place, however, be knew of his own private knowledge; yet Mr. Baruchson was perfectly correct in stating that the vessels to which he had alluded had passed legally, and were bons fide Stitish property. He seconded the proposal of Mr. Clarke that the question be referred to a committee.

Mr. Clarke suggested, as to the Shipowners' association, that there was nothing to prevent the committee placing itself in communication with that association, and that Mr. Chilton, the chairman of the association, and that Mr. Chilton, the chairman of the association and that Mr. Chilton, the chairman of the association and that Mr. Chilton, the chairman of the association and that Mr. Chilton, the chairman of the association and the summittee, as at did not imply any action on the part of the Chamber. The subject was one requiring inquiry in some quarter, and that action in some quarter was necessary, he thought, was proved when they found it distinctly stated in a Britten circular, quoting from another printed circular, and that arrangements might be made for the transfer of tonnage, so that the American ewners would retain their property, although under the British flag. The London people, whom this concerned childly, ought to wipe away this danger and this represent of the care.

The letter was referred to a c

husetts and Mosby's Guerillas. Washington, Feb. 23, 1864.

it is stated that yesterday morning, about eleven o'clock, as a detachment of the Second Massachusetts cavalry, under command of Captain J. L. Reed, who had been out on a scouling expedition, were returning towards Dranceyille, Va., on the way to Vienna, they were attacked on the Dranceville pike, about two miles from the latter place, by a gang of rebel guerillas, supposed to be under the notorious Mosby, o.o.coaled in the pines. In the detachment of Massachusetts cavalry there were one hundred and fifty men, while Mosby, it is supposed, had at least between two hundred and three hundred men. The Second Massachusetts were fred upon from the deuse pine woods near Dranceyille, and retreated. Afterwards eight of our new were found dead and seven wounded, while is is supposed from fifty to seventy. The vertaken prinoners. At least that number is missing, but, as scattering ones are coming in from time to time, the number will doubtless be confiderably reduced.

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP BOHEMIAN.

She Strikes a Rock Off Cape Elizaboth and Knocks a Hole in Her Engine Compartment.

Twenty-six of Her Passengers Supposed to be Drowned.

Complete List of the Names of the Passengers.

Her Cargo Valued at One Million Dollars,

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 23, 1864. erpool, struck on Alden's Rock, four miles outside of Cape Elizabeth, about nine o'clock last evening, beat an hour and a half, about two miles from the shore, out

gine compartment.

Part of the steerage passengers are supposed lost. Her bridge is covered at high water, and the seas are

The night was clear, and the Cape light in full view The Bohemian had nineteen cabin passengers, all of whom are supposed to be saved, and one hundred and

ninety-nine steerage passengers. It cannot yet be ascer-Boat No. 2 was swamped alongside, owing to people

man and child in it, both dead. The people at the Ocean House and in the Sehing house Crew saved—the captain, purser, mail officer, stew ards and chief ecok, chief steward (engineers?) and

The intelligence reached this city at one o'clock this morning, and a tugboat was sent off at once. She has not

The Bohemian had a cargo of silks and other goods million of dollars. The ship was going at half speed.

Additional Particulars of the Disaster. PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 23, 1864. to the list of her passengers in full:—

NAMES OF THE CABIN PASSENGERS. Mr. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Measrs. Empley, Johnson, Fulford, Hangston, J. S. Millar, Richardson, Alnott, Smith, Welsh, Smith, Schetcherly, Stewart, Gil more and Robertson, of Canada, and Captains Wells and Stone, of the United States.

All the above mentioned are known to be saved.

The following were the steerage passengers:—
J. Trainer, of Canada; A. Bolland, of Montreal; Margaret Manley and two children, of Boston; B. Neville and G. Burns of New York; G. Hall, E. Semay, Joseph Mese and Kane and wife and four children, of Portland; J. Scach man and wife and four children, of New York; Hauna Jackson and three children, of Pittsburg; J. Kalon, of New York; W. Wardell, of London; J. Trumley and wife and E. Boardman, of Portland; C. Somerville, of Canada; C. Car low, of New York: P. Murphy, of Boston; Mary Hoy, of Philadelphia; Mary Blowman, of Montreal; John Brown of Canada; Dan Bryant, of Portland; Thomas Hughes and wife, of Portland; Esther Stevens and S. Tucker, of Bos-ton; J. Short and wife, B. Holly Church and Simpson Schuch, of New York; Thes. Hempsey and two children, of Philadelphia; P. Mooney, wife and child, Albany; David Greer, of Montreal; Michael Kuife, Patrick Opoper, Owen Dunlevy, Morris Curran, Dennis Smith and J. Walson and wife, of New York; William Earl, of Montreal; W. Cornel, Stephen Donogh, of New York; R. Farrel, wife and three children, of Cincinnati; P. Martin, wife and four children; M. Hughes, O. O'Neil, W. Braddock, W. Galorm, B. Ward, P. Walton and mother, P. Riley, R. Judge

I. Dolan, B. Corbett and child, of Boston; Isabel Quinn, of New York; Rose Recley, John Manmon, Kate Wynn, Thomas Flanney, wife and children, and Mary Lee, of Beston; Jane Sweney and John Lifidsay, or New York; P. Korm, Neal O'Niell, Bernard Keaney and wife and three Michael Connolly, Thomas Conovan and wife, and three children, Mary Curran and Eliza Curran, John Lane, wife and child; John Kelley and Ellen Flahorty, of of New York: Bernard Daly and wife, of Boston; Marga John and William Connolly, of Boston; John Earns and two sons, Biddy Gorbam, Thomas Connolly and wife and, child, and William Moran, of New York; Mary Kean and three children, John O'Neill and child, and Eliza McKieves, of Boston; Hannab Connolly and two children, of Boston; Ann Norton, Sarah Kelley, Ann Robinson, Ann Mullen and child, Biddy Hagdren, Rose Lynch and daughter, of Boston; John Lee, of Chisago: Owen and John Kane, of Boston; Ann Dolan, Mary Callan, Patrick Pender, wife and two children; Mar Connabon's infant died on the passage, making two bun-

Robert Morland, master; Maxwell Frocks, first officer; ohn C. Sargent, fourth officer; Wm. Jenkine, purser;

and reports the ship to be in four fathems of water of Broad Cove, slightly bested off; the main deck at low seven feet under. He thinks she will hold together if the weather is fair. The only way to get the cargo out is by

It is thought but few passengers are lost, except those in the swamped boat. Some of the firemen probably

The Bohemian was built to 1869, and was 2,190 gross tons burden. On the British register she is classed

boat No. 5, I learn that he was standing on the deck at the time of the accident. The steamer passed the bucy, and the passengers thought it was the pilotheat. Imme-diately after the steamer struck the beats were got out safety with the exception of No. 2, which swamped. No. 5 took aboard all she could hold, including several who umped into the water to them. Hoing unable to find a anding place, she was rowed up the harbor. She contained mostly cabin passengers, and some steerage pas

Glasgow to California, and one bag of papers for Boston, The press despatches were not saved.

From J mes Scott, the second officer, I learn that all he office: were on deck when the steamer struck. It was five minutes past eight o'clook, and the watch was being changed. The ship struck on a rock, and went

boats, and soon the ship was headed for shore; but shortly afterwards she sunk in four fathoms of water tripe to the shore, saving in the first trip about eighty.

and in the second trip about seventy. Boat No. 3, under charge of Mr. Scott, the second officer.

landed about ninety-four in Broad Coup.

Boas No. 4, under charge of the first and third officers, landed twenty-five on the beach. Boat No. 5, in charge of the fourth officer, brought

twenty nine into Portland harbor. These numbers include the officers and crew of the flo-

dred and eighteen, and the number of the crew supposed

It is estimated that the number of saved in all the bonts is two hundred and himsty-eight, leaving nineteen

The crew were nearly all saved.

The lamp trimmer, Peter Hart, and the engineers' storekeeper, name unknown, are supposed to be drowned. All the remaining officers and crew are safe.

Captain Borland supposed himself four miles further off than his real position. The haze probably misled bim as fer a pilot and throwing up rockets and blue lights for half ac hour, and was going at the rate of a mile and a haif an hour when the vessel struck. Half an hour before he got soundings in forty fathoms of water, with a

Our citizens and city authorities are taking measures for the relief of the pussengers as they come in from the

the Ocean House and the residents in the vicinity.

THE LATEST.

Names of Some of the Lost Passengers.

come forward.

From reports of passengers I gather the following

Ellen O'Connor, aged 23, of Portland. Patrick Puscell, aged 26; his wife, aged 25; his child, liza B . and an infant, of New York Patrick Cassidy, aged 25, of Brooklyp, N. Y.

Gilbert Manley, 8 years, of New York. Richard Annis, 18 years, of New York. Ann Mulian, 18 years, of New York.

Benjamin Hallechurch, 23 years, of New York.

Mary Hoy, aged 29, of Philadelphia, is also reported loss. This makes eighteen in all. Thirty one bare not reported, and five are saved whose

to come to the city, and some may be distributed about stripping the wreck. They have recovered thirty-three

on deck, ready for delivery, and were washed about and

six hundred dollars, and have supplied them with all ne cessary articles of clothing. The steamship company have fed and housed the passengers, and will forward them to

Losses of the Montreal Steamship Compamy.

The Bohemian makes the eighth steamship lost by Montreal Steamship Company since the year 1857. The

ne just previous to the wreck of the Bebemian, were

The Bohemian makes the twenty-fourth ste which has been lost at see since the commences

The New York Sanitary Pair.

ERAYY CONTRIBUTION FROM ENGLAND. George Billiott, Esq., of No. 31 Chester square, London as addressed a lotter to Mr. Cyrus W. Field, at the Paisc Hotel in that city, announcing his contribution of one thousand tons of coal, taken from any one of his collecties

The Chesapeake Case. In the Chesapenke case the magistrates have reserved

PORTLAND, Feb. 23-Evening Nothing relative to the passengers can be obtained yet

Barbara Canavan, 4 years, of Portland.

names are not on the list, probably being misspelled, and constituting a part of the above thirty-one, thus leaving

ton, six for Toronto, one for Quebec, one for Kingston, four for Pertiand, three for Chicago, one for Detroit, two for Boston and two for New York. The mails were all

The steamship Bohemian belonged to the Montread Steamship Company, and was employed in the Canadian line, with four other vessels, running from Liverpool by way of Londonderry, Ireland, to Quebec and Montreal in

hundred tons burthen, and rated A. No. 1 at the American ders, each sixty six inches in diameter, with a stroke of

commanded by Captain Borland.